

## GOVERNMENT FOR HAWAII

Mr. Tillman Discusses the Platt Amendment in the Senate.

He Charges Mr. Morgan With Disloyalty and Declines to Give the Attorney-General a Chance to Set Himself Right—The Question of Suppressing the Colored Vote Brought Up.

At the opening of yesterday's session of the Senate Mr. Tillman reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and gave notice that at an early day this week he will call it up for consideration.

At the conclusion of the routine morning business Mr. Tillman called attention to Friday's proceedings, whereby Mr. Daniel had proceeded with his speech on the Quay case, and gave notice that he will call up the resolution tomorrow. He said, further, that if no member is ready at that time to speak on the majority report of the Elections Committee, the minority will proceed with the debate.

The calendar was then taken up and the following Senate bills were passed:

To aid the establishment of schools of mines in the public land States by setting aside a portion of the receipts from land sales.

For the appointment of an additional United States Commissioner in the northwestern judicial district of the Indian Territory.

Granting to the State of North Dakota 300,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry.

A House bill to authorize the Union Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river.

The bill to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii was taken up, the pending question being an amendment offered by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, giving the appointment of the territorial judges to the President of the United States instead of to the Governor of the Territory.

Mr. Tillman, referring to the statistics read a few days ago by Mr. Wolcott, showing the disparity in the population and the votes cast in South Carolina, stated that there were 114,000 registered voters in the State, of which 14,000 were colored, and that about 90 per cent of that vote was cast at the summer primaries. He called attention to the vote in Massachusetts in 1890, where out of 655,000 legal voters but 25,000 ballots were cast.

"Why do they accuse us of the South of suppressing the vote when they are doing the same thing in Massachusetts?" he asked. "We don't do half the devilment in South Carolina this bill proposes to do in Hawaii."

He then referred to an incident which occurred a few days ago when Mr. Morgan declined to yield to him in order that he might reply to a statement made by Mr. Wolcott concerning the "suppressed vote" of South Carolina.

"I have felt indignant," said Mr. Tillman, "at the treatment I received from the Senator from Alabama. Never since I became a member of the Senate have I been treated so discourteously by any other member."

At this point Mr. Morgan endeavored to interrupt Mr. Tillman, but the latter refused to let him be heard, vehemently declaring: "I decline to allow the Senator from Alabama to interrupt me. He has put himself outside the pale of courtesy and consideration so far as I am concerned." Mr. Tillman then detailed the circumstances of Mr. Morgan's refusal to permit him to reply to Mr. Wolcott. "When I arose to explain the situation in South Carolina as it was presented by the Senator from Colorado," he said, "the Senator from Alabama said: 'No, I cannot permit you to speak now. I'll leave you to fight it out some other time.'"

Continuing his discussion of the bill, Mr. Tillman said that in the present form it will give four or five years more of contract labor—of slave labor—to the sugar barons of the islands, who, he declared, are making \$5,000,000 out of the remitted duties on sugar.

"The oligarchy," he continued, "which exists in Hawaii, and which this bill perpetuates is powerful and unscrupulous. It is an autocracy more than has ever existed elsewhere outside of Russia." Mr. Tillman said that he sympathized with the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) in his efforts to secure a properly appointed judiciary for the islands of Hawaii, but that he was not in favor of the bill as it was controlled by the faction which now has its grip on every institution there. He then read a letter which declared that a man who dared to oppose the sugar barons in Hawaii would be hanged.

Mr. Clark of Wyoming asked the name of the writer, but Mr. Tillman replied that he was not at liberty to give it. He said it served, however, to open to view the nerves and the passions of the Hawaiian people and the motive for rushing it through Congress. The bill, he declared, had been purposely left so vague that it would take seventeen Philadelphia lawyers to explain it. It re-enacts many of the existing laws of Hawaii, and among them, possibly, those in regard to contract labor. He wanted the language made so plain that there would be no doubt about the emancipation of the 40,000 contract laborers there.

Mr. Tillman said that he sympathized with the white people in Hawaii. He believed they were the best of the Hawaiian race, and that they were capable of self-government. But he declared that the provisions of the bill placing a property and educational qualification on the voters there was un-American. He charged the Republic with hypocrisy in disfranchising the black man and the brown man in Hawaii and, in the same breath, denouncing the people of South Carolina for the same action. Mr. Tillman said he would at the proper time propose as a substitute for the suffrage article of the bill the sections of the Constitution of South Carolina on the subject.

Turning to the Republican side, he shouted: "I dare you to vote for it; and I dare you not to vote for it!"

Mr. Clark of Wyoming said it was with very poor grace that the Senator from South Carolina should charge the Republic with hypocrisy and with disfranchising anyone, in view of the fact that the entire colored vote in that State was suppressed.

Mr. Tillman declared that the entire registered vote in South Carolina—some 214,000—was cast and counted as honestly as in any State in the Union.

Mr. Clark—Do you deny that in your State you are trying to keep down the colored vote?

Mr. Tillman—No, I acknowledge that we have done our level best to keep every "nigger" in the State from voting.

Mr. Clark was thought that, in view of that declaration, he would charge the Senator from South Carolina with endeavor to keep his own doors clean.

Mr. Spooner argued in support of Mr. Platt's amendment, and Mr. Morgan opposed its adoption.

Mr. Tillman then offered as a substitute for the suffrage sections of the bill the suffrage provisions of the South Carolina Constitution. Without disposing of the amendment, the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:50 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

## A HEALTHY STOMACH

Makes pure blood, vigorous nerves—a strong body. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthens weak stomachs. An occasional dose will keep the bowels active. Taken regularly, it will cure indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, headache, malaria, fever, and ague. It will cure you. See that a PEPPY REVENUE STAMP covers the neck of the bottle.

## THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Features of the Bill Introduced in the House and Senate.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will soon give a hearing to the friends of the bill to remodel the consular service, which Senator Lodge introduced early in the session. Delegates from the chief representative chambers of commerce throughout the country will appear before the committee, and some idea will be given of the efforts that are now being made to arouse public interest in the subject of procuring a stable and expert consular representation.

At the head of the movement is the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, represented by Justin Schwab, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, represented by Harry A. Garfield. Mr. Garfield made this the subject of his annual address before the chamber of commerce when he was its president, and has since devoted great energy to bringing into effective form the desire among men who are constantly thrown into contact with our consuls to have a better service. It is probable, too, that the State Department will be called upon to present all the information it now has on this subject, which is doubtless extensive and covers every consular in the world.

The bill was presented in the House by Mr. Burton of Ohio, simultaneously with Mr. Lodge's introduction of it in the Senate, and in contradiction to the other consular reform propositions known as the Chambers of Commerce bill. It provides for an immediate reclassification of the consulates, permits the dropping out of useless places, and the substitution of other places in their stead. The new service is to be arranged by classes, and not by places, and the stations of consuls may be changed according to the exigencies of the service. It is thought that in this way good men will be induced to serve at disagreeable posts, because they will not be compelled to remain permanently at such places, but may, after a time, be transferred to agreeable consular posts. The salaries are all recast, and run from the lowest grade at \$1,500 a year to the first-class consulates general, at \$4,000. The whole system is abolished, and the sole compensation is to come from the salaries. Admission to the service is to be after examination, the examining board being composed of the Civil Service Commission, an officer of the State Department, and a consul or consul general. The names of five persons who successfully pass the examination are to be presented to the President, and from these he may make his nomination to the lowest grade consulate. Then the appointment is to be on probation, and at any time within a year the consul may be dropped without reason being given. After demonstrating his adaptability by a year's service, he is to be permanently appointed, and cannot be removed, except for stated cause and after trial.

Promotions are to be step by step, but the Executive may skip a grade in filling a vacancy, provided the reasons for doing so are made public. As the bill creates six classes of consuls and four of consul general promotions will be frequent, and there will be no stagnation. For those consulates where the consul acts as a judge and American citizens are not subject to local law no one is to be appointed who has not passed an examination in law. The President is empowered to recall a consul at any time, and to assign special duty in the State Department or other Government office for a year, and any one of the permanent force of the State Department may be nominated as a consul at a grade higher than the grade to which he was receiving in the Department. There will thus be an interchange between the home office and the foreign service, and full opportunity to use the experience gained in both branches.

Those who have examined the present service as a whole do not say that it is wholly bad, but that it is surprising it is not worse. When the system under which it is governed is considered, they insist, however, that it should be better, and that its reorganization which has long been desirable has been rendered a necessity by the new place we have taken in the world since our war with Spain.

## REPORTED TO THE SENATE.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill for 1901.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1901, was reported to the Senate yesterday by the Appropriations Committee. In accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of State, the committee made numerous increases in the salaries of officials of the service, among them the following: Minister to the Netherlands, from \$7,500 to \$10,000; Minister to Haiti, from \$5,000 to \$7,500; Consul General at Ottawa, from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

The pay of consuls at Dawson, San Juan del Norte, Marañon, Barbados, Rotterdam, St. Louis, Milan, Demos, Beirut, Batavia, and Chiofio is increased \$500 each, and those at Rosario, Saltillo, and Cartagena are placed on a salary basis at \$1,500 each.

## INSURANCE BILL SENT BACK.

The House Committee Shifts a Burden Upon the Commissioners.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia finds so many antagonistic interests at work for and against the bill to regulate insurance in the District that it has determined to refer the bill back to the Commissioners for further hearings and investigation.

"The fire insurance people and others interested in the bill to create this question have been in the hands of the Commissioners," said Mr. Jenkins, of the sub-committee, yesterday. "Then, when they reach some kind of an agreement, the committee will take up the bill for consideration."

The committee found too heavy for the sub-committee to wrestle with, and it has shifted the burden. It is probable that Mr. Darnette, Assessor for the District, will be called upon to make a statement as to a form which will more nearly satisfy all concerned.

## THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Notice of Several Amendments Given by Mr. Fitzgerald.

Democratic members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries yesterday informally considered the Minor Shipping Subsidy bill, introduced this week as a substitute for the Hanna-Payne bill, which has been before the committee since the beginning of the session. It was decided neither of the bills was acceptable.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts gave notice of several amendments that he would propose, extending the time within which American ships can purchase ships abroad, allowing vessels to be purchased anywhere and operated under the American flag, and requiring for every ton of foreign shipping brought into the United States an equivalent contribution in our ship yards.

## PORTO RICAN GOVERNMENT.

A Bill Introduced in the House by Representative Cooper.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, yesterday introduced a bill to provide a form of government for Porto Rico. It is his individual measure, and will go to the committee on Insular Affairs, the basis for its action in framing the bill that shall be reported to the House.

In its general features the bill resembles the one introduced in the Senate by Mr. Foraker. It goes more into detail, however, setting forth the bill of rights, restrictions upon the Legislature, and forms of procedure in that body.

## "The Dependable Store."

## GOLDENBERG'S

922-24-26-28 7th St., Running through to 704-8 K St.

Monday only.	Monday only.	Monday only.	Monday only.	Monday only.	Monday only.	Monday only.	Monday only.	Monday only.	Monday only.
Newest styles in jewelry—diamond, emerald, sapphire, ruby, pearls, etc.—worth 25 cents—	Best quality rubber boots—dressed, silver, and gold—worth 25 cents—	Latest style "puller" belts, with handsome fancy buckles, sold elsewhere at 95c—	Regular 10c "Victrola" records, the universal favorites—tomorrow only—	King's 200-yard spool cotton, all numbers—offered, tomorrow only—	King's Board & Co.'s hairpins, assorted packages—offered, tomorrow only—	60 of the best quality wooden clothes pins, with a great deal more—offered, tomorrow only—	Solid bristle tooth brushes, worth 12 cents, offered for one day—choice for—	Valenciennes lace, in a full assortment of patterns, 12 yards for—	
5 cents.	5 cents.	63 cents.	7 cents.	1 1/2 cents.	2 cents.	5 cents.	5 cents.	10 cents.	

## We sound the uttermost depths of value-giving Monday!

The deepest sacrifice of the season reaches a climax tomorrow. Every department is lined up for the fray. From every counter comes a flood tide of price reductions that must create the greatest enthusiasm among the onward rush of shoppers sure to fill the store in response to the bargain signals. Every vestige of the passing season's merchandise must go—and we're ruthlessly laid out bare to insure the results in the quickest possible time. And in addition many passing trade opportunities have been promptly seized for your benefit. "The Dependable Store" is not given to sensationalism, as you know, but certainly this occasion deserves the strongest adjectives it can be given.

## Almost 900 rolls of mattings from the underwriters' sale of a salvage stock.

Our buyer attended the sale of a salvage stock of Japanese and China mattings held in New York last week by the Underwriters—and secured nearly 800 rolls of mattings. It is but natural to expect them to be damaged by smoke or water—but upon examination we find every roll, with the exception of two, FRESH AND PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT AND ENTIRELY UNINJURED. This fact should lift them higher in your favor—for we can quote prices usually asked for damaged goods—and still give you mattings perfect and uninjured save for slight stains upon the outer covers—which do not hurt them in the least. It is a remarkable opportunity for saving which shrewd housekeepers will be prompt to take advantage of. Mattings of the most reliable quality are offered at very much less than you've ever known before. And the variety is well-nigh endless. Every new and desirable pattern is represented, from the brightest to the plainest. The sale starts tomorrow morning—and you may choose from these four lots:

LOT 1—Usual 18c Japanese and China mattings for 12c

250 rolls of matting, consisting of fine quality Japanese cotton warp and extra heavy Chinese, in a splendid assortment of the most attractive patterns. It's the close-woven quality that every judge of mattings will buy most desirable. Every roll is guaranteed perfect, and we shall put the entire lot on sale at the remarkably low price of 12c a yard.

LOT 2—Usual 25c Japanese linen warp mattings, 15c

150 rolls of superior grade Japanese linen warp mattings, plain white body, with beautiful island figures. Extra close weave—and guaranteed strictly reversible. This is one of the most useful and desirable of all the mattings we have known. We'll ignore all precedent, however, and mark it at the astonishing price of 15c a yard.

LOT 3—Usual 25c Chinese and Japanese mattings 17c

250 rolls of extra-heavy seamless Chinese mattings, very close-woven quality, and strictly reversible. You've the choice of the widest range of styles imaginable, including the most attractive stripes and plaid patterns. And also Japanese cotton warp mattings in newest island patterns. No roll a yard worth less than 25c a yard—for 17c.

LOT 4—Usual 40c Japanese linen warp mattings, 23c

100 rolls of the very best quality Japanese linen warp mattings, in the exclusive patterns that are only shown in this superior grade—including beautiful island designs. Doubled-wool straw, extra close woven, and guaranteed strictly reversible. No store in town can equal them under 40c a yard. In this sale you get them for 23c a yard.

Monday only. 36-inch fine quality cotton rolling gloria silk umbrellas, with steel rod and cane frame; all style handles.

Monday only. Black Japanese pulley belt rings, for making pulley belts, each for

Monday only. Leather finger protectors, of tan, black, and suede, with metal initial—ladies—worth 50c—for

Monday only. Pretty little "Beauty" pins—in plain and chased effects, which have many uses—for

Monday only. Children's fast black hose—plain and ribbed; full regular make, with double knee, heel, and toe; worth 25c and 30c.

Monday only. 100 wool Suva rug, in rich designs and colors; size 20x30. Worth \$2.50, for

Monday only. Kensington art silk, silk finished, best quality effects, per yard.

Monday only. Full size double bed covers, light and dark, extra superior quality. Positively worth \$2. for

Monday only. 9 cents. 89 cents. 1 cent. 37 cents. 5 cents. 19 cents. \$1.49. 11 cents. \$1.25.

## Startling domestic selling.

100 pieces of genuine "Fruit of the Loom" muslin—every piece plainly stamped—for Monday only, per yard, at—

58c

Two thousand double bed sheets—size 81x96—hemmed, torn, and ironed—only for Monday

33c

54x50 "Oneida" bed sheets—made of cotton as good as "Ulster"—only for Monday at—

39c

5-quarter "Lockwood" pillow case muslin—only for Monday—per yard, at—

97c

30 dozen hemstitched pillow cases, size 12x18—only for Monday at—

10 1/2c

10 pieces of plain black satin, soft, beautiful finish—and positively worth 12 1/2c—yard—Monday

94c

400 pieces of new shirting prints, in a good assortment of choice patterns—Monday, per yard, at—

38c

Continuation of the remarkable embroidery selling started last week.

Cambric and Swiss embroideries—both edgings and insertings—in a choice assortment of pretty patterns, assortment 1-2 to 3 inches wide—and worth 8c and 10c—for

5c yard.

Cambric and Swiss embroideries, in many beautiful styles—open and close-edge effects. From 3 to 6 inches wide. Worth 12 1/2c and 15c—for

8c yard.

Nainsook, cambric, and Swiss embroideries, in exquisite open patterns and leafy scroll effects, with loop and pattern edges. Up to 7 inches wide. Worth 12c and 15c—for

10c yard.

All-over embroideries 18 inches wide—in exquisitely beautiful styles. Worth 40c, go on sale Monday at

25c yard.

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## THE HOUSE DISCUSSION

Debate on the Pending Porto Rican Tariff Bill Continues.

Mr. Tawney Criticizes the Position Taken by Mr. Littlefield—Mr. Tompkins' Suggestion of Means of Raising Revenue for the Island—Speeches Opposing the Measure.

Committees. General Davis had stated on the 13th of January that the people of Porto Rico must raise at least \$5,000,000 annually by taxes or otherwise.

Mr. Tawney turned his attention to the discussion of the legal and constitutional questions in the bill, contending that the proposed method of governing Porto Rico was in violation of the Constitution. He said that the bill was a violation of the Constitution, and that it was a violation of the Constitution.

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by which all land owners, regardless of what they may produce, will contribute their share toward the expenses of the government of the island.

Mr. Tompkins' Conclusion.

In conclusion Mr. Tompkins said: "Every legal and humane reason exists for the defeat of this measure and the establishment of free trade between the United States and Porto Rico. It is our duty any less plain than that it was our President McKinley sent his message to Congress. Conditions have not changed. These people are now suffering poverty and starvation. Since Spain has enacted a high and prohibitive tariff they have had no market for their products. Their lands are uncultivated, their people are idle, and men, women, and children, hungry and suffering, are looking across the waters to us with all our wealth, prosperity, and happiness, and are asking and pleading that we open our ample markets to the products of which their little island is capable. We demand that we grant to them the same privileges, liberties, and civilization we so bountifully promised, and if this great nation is just and true to promises, if we want the future good will and loyal allegiance of these people, we will not fail to heed the cry."

Mr. Powers of Vermont, also a Republican, followed in a speech against the bill, largely a legal argument, to prove the proposition that if Porto Rico is territory of the United States then every act regarding it must bear upon it as it would upon the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. Brown of Louisiana, who opposed the bill, saying that if the contention of the Ways and Means Committee were correct, then suddenly, even as the chameleon changes color, had the Republic been transformed into an Empire.

The bill was further opposed by Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts, who repelled the assertion that the anti-imperialists were peace traitors. He warmly expressed the opinion that the American people preferred to follow the policy of Boutwell, Hoar, and Hale rather than that of Hanna, Quay, and Beveridge.

The committee rose at the conclusion of his remarks and at 5:05 the House adjourned until Monday.

Extra Pay for Volunteers.

A bill was introduced yesterday by Representative Clayton of New York, who served in the Spanish-American war as an officer of volunteers, giving to those volunteer organizations which have not heretofore been favored in like manner the equivalent of one month's pay if they did not get outside the United States, and two months' pay if they served outside its limits.

Miss Jones from London, the Hypnotic Marvel.

For the past week an entertainment under the name of "The Hypnotic Marvel" has been given at 1211 Pennsylvania Avenue, and has been a great success. All of whom have been delighted and mystified by the very remarkable performance of the artist, and the fact that many of them have visited the exhibition again and again for the avowed purpose of determining what power, if not hypnotism, (and some are skeptical) this woman performs and how she does it.

In an interesting address by the lecturer the audience are asked to form their own conclusions as to the power of the artist, and are not only fascinated, but are often very amusing. The reception which is held by Miss Jones from 10 to 11 and 7 to 11 each day are well attended.

In conjunction with these receptions Major Jones, properly called the "Hypnotic Marvel" who is thirty-four years old and but eighteen inches in height, weighing only thirty pounds, is in constant attendance for the sports, entertainment of the little folks who are invariably delighted with his songs, recitations, and funny stories.

## THE CLEANER'S OBSERVATIONS

E. K. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, Weather Bureau, Saturday night, Feb. 24.

Snow, followed by clearing and cold wave tonight; Sunday, fair and colder.

We called the turn a week ago.

We told you of its coming. And it came and is here again. There will be six weeks more of genuine winter weather. Furs are the proper caper. Good for years.

The Sacrifice Sale

Of Wolf's Stock

Of Furs, Suits,

Skirts, Waists, etc.,

Must be closed. This stock must be sold, and the extremely low prices will clear it out. Nothing is to be expected.

The furs particularly suffer severe sacrifices. Note these prices: Fine Electric Seal Capes, worth \$25, at \$15.

Astrakhan Capes, 20-in. long, worth \$30, at \$12.50.

Electric Seal Fur Coats, worth \$40, at \$15.50.

Ostrich Feather Boas, worth \$14, at \$7.50.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets, worth \$4 and \$5, at \$1.25 and \$1.75.

The Finest Melton and Jersey Coats, unlined, to go at \$5.

New Spring Shirt Waists, worth \$1, at 42c.

New Spring Shirt Waists, worth \$1.75, at 75c.

New Spring Shirt Waists, worth \$2.25, at 95c.

(Suits from \$2 to \$4.)

Taffeta Silk Petticoats at \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, worth \$4, \$5, and \$6.

12-in. Moulin Colonnades, with electric seal yokes—Mann's price, \$1.25—value, \$6.75.

Fur Trimmings—different kinds—the 15c yd.—value, 65c.

A Remedy Found.

Catarrh and its attending evils and inconveniences have for years been the subject of deep study on the part of scientists, for your money. Patrons of a place where the proprietor's name is a guarantee that what you get is all right in every way. Such a place is the Rochelle Cafe, at 417 Eleventh Street, where not only the best